FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 098 *19 May 1983*

ARGENTINA

Bignone Says State of Siege To Continue B 1
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 17 May]
Talks With U.S. on C.A., Bilateral Issues B 1
USSR Buys 61 Percent of 1983 Cereal Exports B 2
Foreign Minister on British Falklands Poll B 2
Official Assails U.K.'s Nuclear Arms at OPANAL B 2
Government Reiterates Position on Beagle B 3
Peronist Group Condemns Cambiasso's Death B 3
PCA Leader Says Military-Union Pact Exists B 3

BOLIVIA

Siles Zuazo Divides Cabinet Into Three Groups C 1
MIR Document on Current Cabinet Crisis C 1
[EL DIARIO 15 May]
Former Minister Criticizes Rightist Politicians C 2
Interior Minister: Law Will Be Upheld C 2
Finance Minister Renegotiates Foreign Payments C 3
[PRESENCIA 13 May]
Statistics Institute Releases GDP Figures C 3
Briefs: Agricultural Plan Director Appointed C 3

BRAZIL

Return of Libyan War Materiel Will Be Allowed D 1
Hungry Northeastern Peasants Invade Towns D 1
Spanish King Leaves Brasilia, Arrives in Rio D 1
Central Bank President Optimistic on IMF Talks D 2
Communists Seek Recognition From Politicians D 2
[O GLOBO 12 May]
Opposition Parties Back PCB [O GLOBO 12 May] D 3
PC do B Members Arrested for Alleged Subversion D 3

CHILE

Government Protests Cheysson's Criticism E 1
Government Asks France for Embassy Protection E 1
Journalists March for Freedom of Expression E 1
Havana Cites Radical Party Leader on Struggle E 2
Officers Dismissed in Youth's Death Reinstated E 2
Briefs: New Ambassador to UK E 2

COLOMBIA

Cuban Vice President Arrives in Bogota F 1
Protesters Attack Government House in Medellin F 1

PERU

Ayacucho Police Kill 30 Shining Path Members J 1
Confrontation in Callara J 1
Minister Denies Human Rights Violations J 1

URUGUAY

General Sees Politicians Complicating Dialogue K 1
Politicians Vow To Raise Banishment Issue K 1

VENEZUELA

Herrera on Latin American Finance Conference L 1
Two Guyanese Citizens Arrested for Spying L 1

MEXICO

De la Madrid on Central American Problems M 1
[EXCELSIOR 14 May]

PANAMA

Noriega on Paredes Resignation, 13th Month N 1
Column Reports Paredes Candidacy Speculation N 1
[LA PRENSA 17 May]

CENTRAL AMERICA

Four Foreign Ministers To Meet in San Salvador P 1

COSTA RICA

President Monge Interviewed on Year in Office P 1
[LA NACION 8 May]

EL SALVADOR

Magana Swears In Amnesty Commission Members P 3
Foreign Minister Supports Contadora Group Effort P 5
UPD Reaffirms Support for Reform Process P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 17 May]
Legal Assistance Office Reports 1983 Deaths P 6
Rebels Reoccupy, Loot San Esteban Catarina P 7
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 17 May]
Guerrillas Sack Supply Center in Carao P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 17 May]
FMLN Asks Venezuela About Fate of Salvadorans P 7
[Havana]

Havana Reports FMLN Actions in San Vicente P 8
Havana on 'Fierce Combat' in Usulutan Department P 8
Radio Venceremos Reports on FMLN Activities P 8
Attack Mounting Against Venceremos P 8
San Vicente Towns Occupied P 9
14 May Clash in San Miguel P 10

HONDURAS

Government Charges Nicaragua Preparing Attack P 10
Nicaraguan Arms Buildup Detailed P 11
Rights Commission President on Disappearances P 11

NICARAGUA

Government Orders Release of Detained U.S. Yachts P 12
Opposition Leader Detained From Leaving Country P 13
'Moderate' Resolution on Crisis Presented to UN P 13
OAS Group Criticizes 'U.S. Economic Sanctions' P 13
EPS Inflicts 70 Casualties on Anti-Sandinists P 14
Rebels Report Destruction of Papaturro Base P 14
[Voice of Sandino]
Arde Reports Takeover of El Corral Base P 14
[Voice of Sandino]
FPR Calls Area Political Parties to Meeting P 14
Anti-Sandinist Leader Calls for Alliance P 15
[Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO 13 May]
FSLN Makes Personnel Changes in Party Bodies P 16
Envoy to Denmark Comments on Regional Scene P 16
[Copenhagen AKTUELT 6 May]
Culture, Foreign Trade Ministers Visit Iran P 17
State Council Committee To Leave for Europe P 17
Soviet Farm Machinery Arrives in Corinto P 18
Protocol for New Hospital Signed With USSR P 18
Briefs: Barter Transactions Reported; P 18
Hungarian Peace Council Award

GUYANA

Businessmen Meet With Japanese on Trade T 1
Visiting Brazilians Seek To Improve Trade T 1

BIGNONE SAYS STATE OF SIEGE TO CONTINUE

PY182105 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 May 83 p 11

[Excerpt] Neuquen -- President Reynaldo Bignone said here yesterday that the military government will not lift the state of siege "in the near future" because it is the "weapon to be used to return the country to democracy."

Bignone spoke to local reporters following a one-hour press conference here before he left for Viedma, where he arrived late last night amidst widespread discontent.

Bignone said that "conditions are not yet right to lift the state of siege" and that the government has given enough proof that it intends to lead the country back to democratic institutions.

"The government has also given enough proof that the number of people held prisoner under the state of siege has been drastically reduced," he added.

Bignone said that maintaining the state of siege will allow the government to retain some control over those people who sought exile abroad.

Asked about European criticism of the final report on the war against leftwing terrorism, Bignone said: "There are two sides to the problem, one is political and the other human. It is the political side which has been recently discussed at home and abroad.

"I believe the document has not been carefully read, paragraph by paragraph by those abroad who have reacted against the document without understanding the reasons preceeding it," he added.

Bignone arrived in Viedma on a 24-hour official visit as the local branch of the Multiparty Grouping issued a statement "repudiating" his arrival.

TALKS WITH U.S. ON C.A., BILATERAL ISSUES

PY182150 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] An important meeting was held at the San Martin Palace today. Under Secretary for Foreign Relations Alberto Dumont received the director of policy planning and coordination for Latin America. [U.S. Department of State], Luigi R. Einaudi.

After the talks, which lasted more than 2 hours, the Foreign Ministry reported that the visitor had informed the Argentine official about the U.S. position on two issues: the situation in Central America and bilateral relations. They also dealt with some key issues of international politics.

The meeting was attended by the U.S. ambassador, Mr. Harry Schlaudeman, the Argentine Foreign Ministry director of policy, Arnoldo Listre, as well as by other officials of that ministry.

USSR BUYS 61 PERCENT OF 1983 CEREAL EXPORTS

PY161545 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2233 GMT 12 May 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 May (NA) -- According to the National Grain Board, the USSR acquired 61 percent of the cereal grains that were exported by Argentina during the January-March period of 1983. The USSR purchased 4,016,025 tons of the 6,578,410 tons that were sold during this period.

Of this amount, the USSR bought 3,833,778 tons of bread-type wheat, 98,351 tons of sorghum, and 78,486 tons of soybeans.

The PRC, which bought 708,394 tons of cereal grains, placed second. The PRC bought 660,512 tons of wheat of this total.

Japan bought 410,441 tons of cereal grains, which included 393,432 tons of sorghum.

Singapore bought 164,618 tons of corn, Iran 337,511 tons of wheat, corn and sorghum, and Peru bought 167,677 tons of mostly bread-type wheat.

In March, the USSR purchased 50.8 percent of the total Argentine cereal grains exports, which totaled 2,128,673 tons.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON BRITISH FALKLANDS POLL

PY182345 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 May (NA) -- Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari stated today that the opinion of the British people favorable to a negotiation with Argentina over the Malvinas "gives hope that the talks we all hope for will begin at any moment, perhaps very soon."

Aguirre Lanari referred to the survey, which revealed that 70 percent of the British people want to negotiate the issue with Argentina. The foreign minister made remarks to the press after a Cabinet meeting today.

On the opinion of the British people, he noted: "We must take into account that negotiations cannot be carried out when one of the parties feels that the other is wrong."

He added that "this is a demonstration that the international community has a clear opinion on the issue."

Aguirre Lanari reaffirmed his opinion by saying that "a year ago it did not seem possible this could happen." He added that "obviously, this will lead to a negotiation. We must have confidence."

OFFICIAL ASSAILS U.K.'S NUCLEAR ARMS AT OPANAL

PY182245 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1546 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 May (DYN) -- Atilio Molteni, director of the Argentine Foreign Ministry International Organizations Department, has denounced before the eighth ordinary session of the Organization for the Proscription of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America -- [OPANAL] the presence of British nuclear weapons in the South Atlantic, and added that "it is an insult to the growing international public opinion that... criticizes the existence of nuclear weapons."

Molteni made his speech today at the meeting held in Kingston, Jamaica. The text of his speech was released here by the Foreign Ministry.

In his speech, Molteni stated that Argentina has condemned "the presence of tactical nuclear weapons in the British colonialist fleet (in the South Alantic) because it violates the Tlatelolco Treaty," which frees this continent of nuclear weapons.

Molteni stated that the British Government has not denied reports on the presence of nuclear weapons in the South Atlantic and on the efforts to recover these weapons from the ships sunk during the war over the Malvinas Islands.

Molteni concluded his lengthy speech by stating that "the British had introduced nuclear weapons into the Latin American zone, which had been declared free of nuclear weapons and the use of nuclear energy for military purposes, to consolidate their colonial presence in the Malvinas, Georgias, and South Sandwich Islands. This proves that the persistence of this colonial situation constitutes a menace to the security of the region, and must therefore be quickly eradicated."

GOVERNMENT REITERATES POSITION ON BEAGLE

PY181459 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] In Rome the head of the Argentine papal mediation delegation has said that regarding the border conflict with Chile, Argentina had defined its position regarding the pope's proposal in March 1981. Therefore, there is no need for further definition and there has not been a delay in answering the proposal.

PERONIST GROUP CONDEMNS CAMBIASSO'S DEATH

PY181625 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0042 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 May (NA) -- The Intransigent and Mobilization Peronist Group today expressed its "total repudiation of the murder" of militant Osvaldo Cambiasso saying that this is a "return to the terrorist methods of the military and oligarchic dictatorship."

The communique released by this group headed by former Catamarca Governor Vicente Saadi says: "This crime is part of the antinational and antipopular policies that have been implemented by the dictatorship since 24 March 1976."

The communique was signed by Saadi, Susana Valle, Andres Framini, Nilda Garre, Carlos Suarez, Juana Romero, Praxedes Molina, Mario Battiti, Osvaldo Carrozo and Antonio Andrade.

The communique adds: "Only if this crime is fully cleared up and the individuals -- civilian or military -- responsible for it are made to account for their crimes will the pathway to the democracy the people demand be guaranteed."

PCA LEADER SAYS MILITARY-UNION PACT EXISTS

PY162322 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1115 GMT 14 May 83

[Excerpts] Mar del Plata, 14 May (DYN) -- Argentine Communist Party [PCA] presidential candidate Ruben Iscaro has stated that the reports made by Raul Alfonsin about the existence of a military-union pact "are basically true."

Iscaro stated that "talks of this type have been held for 20 years. The truth is that all this shows the lack of democracy within the Argentine union movement, which has built a negative reality." He said that "the government does not want an independent, militant and democratic union movement."

Iscaro added that the PCA has already made contacts with Justicialist Party leaders Italo Luder, Antonio Cafiero, Angel Robledo, and Roberto Unamuno, and that it had received "favorable opinions in come cases, and opinions expressing doubt in others."

The presidential candidate stated that the PCA already has 80,000 members and that party cadres believe that before the end of July, the number of members will exceed 300,000.

Regarding the Beagle conflict, Iscaro said that "although the Argentine people in general are not aware of the content of the papal proposal, the Communist Party maintains that the bioceanic principle must be observed."

SILES ZUAZO DIVIDES CABINET INTO THREE GROUPS

PY181452 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] President Hernan Siles Zuazo has divided his cabinet into three groups in order to make the executive branch more effective and flexible.

One of the groups will attend to all matters pertaining to the technical and economic sectors. It will include the ministers of finance, planning and coordination, industry, commerce and tourism, mining and metallurgy, energy and hydrocarbons, and agriculture, campesino and livestock affairs.

The second group will attend to political affairs and will include the ministers of defense, interior, migration and justice, and integration.

The third group will attend to social affairs and will include the ministers of labor and labor development, education and culture, public health and social services, and housing and urban affairs.

It has been reported that this measure was adopted during the last Cabinet meeting.

MIR DOCUMENT ON CURRENT CABINET CRISIS

PY181627 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 15 May 83 p 7

[Text] Regarding the current government crisis and its eventual solution, Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena, the official spokesman of the government headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo, has stated that our party's demand that it be given the Agriculture, Campesinos and Livestock Affairs Ministry is the obstacle preventing the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] from joining the Cabinet. The president has presumably rejected that demand. Due to tha fact that the statement has very serious connotations, the MIR states that:

1. The information minister's remarks are lies; they distort the facts and are intended to mislead the public. At no time has the MIR made firm negotiations regarding the Agriculture, Campesinos and Livestock Affairs Ministry, or any other ministry for the matter, a condition for its reincorporation into the government.

2. The few, limited talks that the MIR has had during the past few days with the intention of seeking a solution to the political crisis have not concluded in an agreement because our party has not received an overall and consistent proposal -- based on principles and a serious decision to realign the democratic process -- from the president that would make the reorganization of the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] government possible.

3. The remarks made by Minister Rueda Pena maliciously seek to demonstrate that the MIR is interfering with the negotiations the government is presumably carrying out with the Bolivian Single Confederation of Peasants (CSUTCB) for the naming of that minister. The MIR, due to its popular roots and its role in the representative organization of the national majority, has always maintained a policy of undeniable respect for the national peasant unions. Consequently, it has never and will never support any type of action that will harm them.

4. The serious responsibility of those who have lost another opportunity, which was awaited by all Bolivians, to strengthen the UDP government that the people elected to manage the country's destiny is very evident. And there is grave concern that, within the framework of the process's deterioration and the serious crisis that we are experiencing, a provisional solution has been adopted that does not match the situation.

5. According to UDP spokesmen, the reorganization of the Cabinet will be only transitory, which condemns the country to remain in a state of limbo and instability that is harmful for undertaking national problems.

LONG LIVE A FREE BOLIVIA. [published in boldface in original]

La Paz, 14 May 1983. For and on behalf of the National Executive Board of the MIR.

[signed] Antonio Aranibar Guiroga and Oscar Eid Franco.

FORMER MINISTER CRITICIZES RIGHTIST POLITICIANS

PY181428 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] On handing over the Agriculture, Campesino and Livestock Affairs Ministry to his successor, Zenon Barrientos Mamani, the former minister and a well known leader of the MNRI [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left], made some remarks in his usual aggressive tone.

He severely criticized what he called rightist politicians, accusing them of trying to destabilize the constitutional government.

He stated that he had resigned from his post as minister due to the pressure that he had received from the Chamber of Deputies, saying that if he had not resigned, Dr Siles Zuazo would have been replaced by congress in August 1983, which would have caused the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

INTERIOR MINISTER: LAW WILL BE UPHELD

PY181911 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Interior Minister Mario Roncal Antezana has stated that the government will give protection to all the nation's institutions and will apply the law when faced with any type of illegal occupation. Roncal gave this warning in view of the fact that the Central Post Office will allegedly be occupied by postal workers.

The minister said that the law will be upheld by the appropriate organizations in all cases because a full state of law exists in the country.

He also stated that his ministry has ordered an exhaustive investigation of an explosion that took place last night in the Miraflores neighborhood. He reported that until the technical information has been evaluated, it cannot be said that terrorist actions are starting up again in the country.

Roncal was also asked for his opinion on the remarks made by former Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado, who said that the Interior Ministry is not implementing the correct policy for the eradication of drug trafficking. The interior minister said: I am going to answer the former foreign minister's remarks when he has recovered his health.

FINANCE MINISTER RENEGOTIATES FOREIGN PAYMENTS

PY182035 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 13 May 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Bolivian Finance Minister Flavio Machicado has reached an agreement with the coordinating committee of the group of international banks which have loaned money to Bolivia. According to this agreement, Bolivia has obtained a 2-year grace period to pay previously renegotated obligations amounting to $440 million and a 4-year grace period to pay the $250 million due in the 1983-1985 period. The minister reached this agreement during the talks he held in New York between Monday and Wednesday of this week.

The agreement provides that Bolivia will pay only the interest, which amounts to $85 million, in five installments starting in May, which means a "reprieve" for the $300 million previously scheduled for repayment this year.

The international banks have decided to review Bolivia's situation once again in September, when the granting of new credits will be decided upon.

STATISTICS INSTITUTE RELEASES GDP FIGURES

PY181505 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 May 83

[all figures as heard]

[Text] The GDP has decreased by 15 percent during the past 5 years, according to a bulletin released by the National Statistics Institute, which attributes this decrease to the economic crisis the country is currently facing.

The following figures have been extracted from the bulletin:

Year	Decrease
1978	0.88 percent
1979	[figures not given]
1980	1.56 percent
1981	3.16 percent
1982	10.00 percent

The bulletin also reports that the GDP per inhabitant in constant figures is as follows:

Year	Bolivian Pesos
1978	3,537
1979	3,506
1980	3,451
1981	3,323
1982	2,993

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PLAN DIRECTOR APPOINTED -- It was officially reported that the government has appointed Jose Luis Roca executive director of the agricultural emergency plan. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 May 83 p 11 PY]

RETURN OF LIBYAN WAR MATERIEL WILL BE ALLOWED

PY181719 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Brasilia, 18 May (AFP) -- The Brazilian Government is willing to allow the war materiel, which was confiscated from four Libyan planes 1 month ago and whose final destination was Nicaragua, to return on board the same planes if Libya provides solid guarantees that the planes will return to Tripoli.

This statement was made today in Brasilia by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro to the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee. The solution to the problem of the Libyan planes, which began on 16 April, should be settled in a very short time, the minister said.

HUNGRY NORTHEASTERN PEASANTS INVADE TOWNS

PY181735 Paris AFP in Spanish 1401 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpts] Fortaleza, Brazil, 18 May (AFP) -- It was disclosed here that yesterday hungry and unemployed peasants invaded and looted two cities in Ceara State, northeastern Brazil, seeking food and jobs. Valdenar Dias Cavalcante, mayor of Monsenor Tabosa located some 300 km south of this capital, said that the peasants' invasion of this town was dramatic.

The invaders -- some 1,000 men, women and children -- looted the government office in charge of distributing food to the public schools. They left the office taking rice, noodles and oil. Cavalcante was compelled to give them noodles, flour and other foodstuffs because the invaders were planning to raid the private stores in the city.

The situation in Ceara State is quite critical due to the serious lengthy drought affecting northeastern Brazil, which has already practically destroyed the main plantations, the main source of the region's economy, leaving many peasants unemployed.

SPANISH KING LEAVES BRASILIA, ARRIVES IN RIO

PY190000 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpts] Spanish King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia left Brasilia for Rio de Janeiro today. They were seen off by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro at the military air base of the airport. Before departing, King Juan Carlos reviewed the troops deployed in his honor and heard both Spanish and Brazilian anthems.

At 1115 the Spanish Air Force DC-8 landed at Galeao Air Force Base in Rio de Janeiro. The welcoming party was made up of the commander of the air force base, the state protocol director and Governor Leonel Brizola and his wife.

Tomorrow the Spanish king and queen will begin the last leg of their Brazilian tour. They are scheduled to depart for Sao Paulo at 1000 and will arrive at Congonhas Airport in Sao Paulo. On Friday the royal couple will board the plane at Viracopos Airport and depart for Montevideo, Uruguay.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT OPTIMISTIC ON IMF TALKS

PY190155 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Brazilian Central Bank President Carlos Langoni, who is currently in Washington, today told the press that his talks with U.S. Government and IMF officials have been very positive. According to Langoni, the IMF officials are evaluating the information supplied by the Brazilian Government and an agreement is being reached on the way to measure certain very important variables.

The Central Bank president said that even if the evaluation of the IMF shows that Brazil has failed to fulfill the goals established for reducing its trade deficit and increasing exports, it has already been agreed that the shortfall will not harm the overall program.

Langoni said that despite the cautious behavior of the international banks on granting loans to developing countries, Brazil has already obtained $6 billion of the $7.5 billion it has been seeking. Langoni added that between $1.3 and $1.5 billion of a prior loan are still available as well.

Speaking about Brazil's delay in paying certain debts, Langoni said that the Central Bank has begun direct negotiations with the leading creditors, offering them a standby line of credit [linea de credito de reserva] of the Central Bank itself.

Langoni explained that the situation is hardly out of control, and went on to say that his main mission is to build up confidence in compliance with the accords on the refinancing of Brazil's debt.

At the end of his interview, Langoni said that the $600-million trade surplus achieved last month means that there is no need to change our basic strategy, no new adjustments are required.

He concluded by saying that what is needed now is a show of confidence in Brazil's economic program, that Brazil is capable of adjusting to the new situation.

COMMUNISTS SEEK RECOGNITION FROM POLITICIANS

PY190115 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 May 83 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- Communist leaders Giocondo Dias, Salomao Malina, Teodoro de Melo and Givaldo Siqueira were received yesterday by all opposition and government leaders, including PDS leader Senator Jose Sarney, who heard their appeal for congressional support for the legalization of the Brazilian Communist Party, and who received a PCB platform and statute draft devoid of words like "proletariat's dictatorship," and which does not advocate the existence of a single party.

Chamber of PDS leader, Nelso Marchezan told the four PCB leaders that those points happened to be major obstacles to legalization of the PCB. "The government will abide by the Electoral Court decision," Marchezan added.

Giocondo Dias the PCB general secretary, stated at a press conference that the draft is being distributed to both government and opposition leaders in order "to receive their suggestions or criticism" prior to applying for the party's registration with the Superior Electoral Court (TSE).

The leaders of the PT [Workers Party] Airton Soares, PEB [Brazilian Labor Party] Ivete Vargas and PDT [Democratic Worker's Party] Bocayuva Cunha joined Giocondo Dias and his comrades during the press conference and pledged their support for the Brazilian Communist Party's legalization. They further visited PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] leader Freitas Nobre, who also pledged his support, and Senate PDS [Social Democratic Party] leader Aloysio Chaves. The most obvious objections came from Senator Jose Sarney.

Opposition Parties Back PCB

PY190120 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 May 83 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- The legalization of the Brazilian Communist Party was advocated at a plenum held yesterday by four opposition leaders, Freitas Nobre (PMDB) [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], Bocayuva Cunha (PDT) [Democratic Labor Party], Ivete Vargas (PTB) [Brazilian Labor Party] and Airton Soares (PT) [Workers Party]. On behalf of the (PDS) [Social Democratic Party], deputy leader Edison Lobao (Maranhao), recalling the existence of a "constitutional ban," opposed it.

Representative Edison Lobao stressed that the multiparty system "is a matter of principle for all Brazilian parties, and for the government itself, which adopted it after doing away with the two-party system." However, he pointed out that the legalization of the Communist Party "is not a political but a constitutional question."

PC DO B MEMBERS ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED SUBVERSION

PY181657 Paris AFP in Spanish 0401 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Joao Pessoa, Brazil, 17 May (AFP) -- It was disclosed in Joao Pessoa this evening that five members of the Maoist underground Communist Party of Brazil [PC do B] were arrested today by members of the Brazilian Federal Police in Campina Grande, 140 km from this capital.

The police report stated that the members of the Communist Party were arrested while carrying out a propaganda campaign which was considered subversive and that they were then sent to this capital, where they will remain at the court's disposal.

The PC do B was founded in Sao Paulo in February 1962 by Mauricio Grabois, Pedro Pomar and Joao Amazonas, all dissidents of the Brazilian Communist Party.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS CHEYSSON'S CRITICISM

PY182310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2250 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Santiago, 18 May (AFP) -- The Chilean Foreign Ministry has announced that Chile will lodge a strong protest with the French Government because of the criticism that French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson made of the government of General Augusto Pinochet today.

An official communique states that the Chilean Government deplores and rejects the offensive statement made by the French foreign minister because it amounts to intervening in Chile's internal affairs.

Such an unexpected and baseless statement, the communique goes on, breaks the rule of total nonintervention in other countries' internal affairs, which the Chilean Government has always observed.

Press reports quote Foreign Minister Cheysson as saying that General Pinochet's regime has meant misfortune for the Chilean people, following the repressive measures enforced in Chile over the last few days. The protest note will be delivered in Paris by Chilean Ambassador Eduardo Cisternas.

GOVERNMENT ASKS FRANCE FOR EMBASSY PROTECTION

PY181801 Paris AFP in Spanish 1516 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Santiago, 18 May (AFP) -- Sources of the Chilean Foreign Ministry reported in Santiago today that the Chilean Government asked the French Government for greater police protection around its embassy in Paris.

Last Monday, militants of the Trotskyist Communist Revolutionary League painted slogans on the outside walls of the embassy in a demonstration against the administration of President Augusto Pinochet.

Spokesmen of the Chilean Foreign Ministry indicated that the damages were minor and that the rally did not have major consequences.

The sources said, however, that Chile asked for greater protection to prevent this type of event and also because France has declared the building a national monument because of its architecture.

JOURNALISTS MARCH FOR FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

PY181726 Paris AFP in Spanish 0407 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 17 May (AFP) -- This evening some 100 Chilean journalists marched through the main streets of downtown Santiago shouting slogans in favor of freedom of expression.

The journalists were protesting the government's decision last Friday prohibiting the opposition station Radio Cooperative from broadcasting news and for the ill-treatment newsmen received while protesting against the government last week.

The demonstration took place after a special meeting today by the Santiago journalists council to analyze various events that have violated freedom of information and expression in Chile.

HAVANA CITES RADICAL PARTY LEADER ON STRUGGLE

PA181554 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Anselmo Sule, president of the Chilean Radical Party, has charged that the intensification of the repressive measures by the Augusto Pinochet regime will be unable to hide the reality of the South American country.

The vice president of the Socialist International said that the Chilean people will not abandon their struggle to recover their freedoms, adding that this increases the responsibility of the political parties.

In Santiago, Chile, the parties of the Chilean left issued a call to combat and unity to achieve a democratic government that will return the rights to the people, and urged the people to undertake a broader mobilization against Pinochet's fascist regime.

OFFICERS DISMISSED IN YOUTH'S DEATH REINSTATED

PY190040 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpt] It has been reported that two detectives who has been discharged earlier have been officially reinstated. They are: Carlos Faure Navarro and [name indistinct], aged 24 and 20, respectively, who had originally been charged with the killing of 15-year-old Victor Rodriguez Veliz, who was shot to death last Wednesday night.

General Fernando Paredes, director general of the Investigative Police, said yesterday that a written transcript of the court decision acquitting the two detectives has already already been requested. The appropriate copy was already issued by the 14th Court Criminal judge.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO UK -- The British Government has agreed to the designation of Francisco Orrego Vicuna as new Chilean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to London. The Foreign Ministry has reported that the date Orrego Vicuna will assume office will be released in due time. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 May 83 PY]

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BOGOTA

PA190307 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0235 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Bogota, 18 May (EFE) -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, said today in this capital that the possibility of creating a multinational force to protect the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is "dangerous."

On his arrival in Bogota to attend a meeting with prominent Latin Americans who will study the world economic crisis, Rodriguez said that his country does not agree with this type of force, which could involve other nations in some conflicts.

He added that the Central American situation is tense and "very dangerous; therefore, we must contribute to ending the situation through a process of direct negotiations."

He also said that the work being done by the Contadora Group (Venezuela, Panama, Mexico, and Colombia) is positive, and that Cuba is willing to cooperate with everything that may lead to bilateral negotiations between Honduras and Nicaragua and to solving the problems that affect other countries.

He added that the Latin American economic situation does not benefit the continent but rather exacerbates the problems.

Rodriguez is the first high-ranking Cuban official to visit Colombia since 1981, when diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken off. He will remain in Bogota for 3 days and will meet with President Belisario Betancur and other officials.

PROTESTERS ATTACK GOVERNMENT HOUSE IN MEDELLIN

PA181715 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 May 83

[By (Juan B. Catano)]

[Text] Medellin -- Nicanor Restrepo Santamaria, governor of the Department of Antioquia, has officially confirmed the information in the "Super" newscast carried by Voz de Antioquia today that bombs had been thrown and bullets fired at the historic Calibio Palace housing the departmental government.

According to the official report, the attack was perpetrated by demonstrating University of Antioquia students and probably some professors protesting the payment of [words indistinct] in the Antioquian capital. The authorities said that there are three students under arrest who were caught red-handed. A B-2 [expansion unknown] police official was quoted as saying this.

Here in Medellin there was confusion as most of the employees left Calibio Palace while the governor was meeting with members of a social group to accept donations for the Cauca victims.

Government Secretary (Omar Flores Beliz) said that this was an unacceptable attack against people who have nothing to do with the students or the professors, and that people not involved in university activities were demonstrating and shouting: Down with the current government, long live the revolution.

At this time it is difficult to say whether the shots came from the authorities or from people who had mixed with the crowd demonstrating at Nutibara park. However, the governor did say that no one was wounded thanks to the strong construction of Calibio Palace [break in transmission]

AYACHUCHO POLICE KILL 30 SHINING PATH MEMBERS

PY171801 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] It has been reported that police forces repelled a guerrilla attack on a bridge over the Pampas River linking Ayachucho and Apurimac Departments and that 30 subversives were killed.

The attack was made against the Republican Guard Detachment in Acuchimay protecting the bridge and the drinking water plant there.

According to the report, the police chased the remaining Shining Path guerrilla group into the mountains. There was a shootout but there were no casualties during the chase. The spokesman of the Republican Guard said that there were no casualties among the unit.

The bridge over the Pampas River was blown up last December by Shining Path terrorists, an extremist organization, that has been involved in a guerrilla war against the Peruvian Government in the Ayacucho area.

Confrontation in Callara

PY181857 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] It was reported in Ayacucho that the police have confronted subversive criminals of the Shining Path organization of the Communist Party [as heard] in Callara, Victor Fajardo Province, causing 14 casualties among the Shining Path members.

MINISTER DENIES HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PY171850 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 May 83

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca has categorically denied the existence of political prisoners in the country. He added that those under arrest have been jailed on specific charges.

He said that those people are at the disposal of the judical branch and that the branch will determine their responsibility, not for political acts, but for participating in subversive activities.

The minister also said that the acts of violence in the central area of the country are decreasing because of the continuing struggle against subversion.

In answer to questions from journalists, the interior minister said that there are no violations of human rights. He said that all the actions carried out by the police forces are aimed at counteracting the subversive acts and violence prevailing in the country.

Percovich reiterated that there is no intention of violating human rights. He said that if some isolated cases of human rights violations occur, it is not government policy, but isolated incidents of abuse which should be reported.

HERRERA ON LATIN AMERICAN FINANCE CONFERENCE

PA190321 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 18 May 83

[Report by correspondent Luis Alfredo Gomez on remarks by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins in Charallave, Miranda State, 18 May]

[Text] President Luis Herrera Campins said today that the conference on Latin American financing will not serve as a basis for organizing a club of delinquent debtors. The conference is scheduled to convene in Caracas. This conference, I repeat, has been approved by all the OAS member countries except the United States. Here are President Herrera's remarks:

[Begin recording] This conference has been prepared with all seriousness and will continue to be prepared at this same level. The conference intends to examine the greatest problems afflicting these countries, which are mainly finance problems. I reiterate my hope that the U.S. Government, which did not vote when we decided to hold the conference in Caracas, will reconsider its position and acknowledge the importance of this conference, as well as the significance and projection of the U.S. attitude.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, why do they fear that this might negatively affect the multilateral and bilateral negotiations that are presently underway?

[Herrera Campins] Because some reporters have spread the rumor that the Latin American countries will try to create some kind of club of delinquent debtors. Of course, this is not what any of the governments or those preparing for this event have in mind. This is an event for which we have requested the cooperation of the IDB, the World Bank, SELA and, of course, of all the multilateral economic cooperation organizations in Latin America, like the ECLA, which has also offered its help.

Therefore, we believe that this is a first-rate initiative. That is why we have not only given it our support. Victor Gimenez Landinez has also played an effective role in the preparatory commission. Now everything necessary to carry out this meeting is in the hands of OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila. [end recording]

TWO GUYANESE CITIZENS ARRESTED FOR SPYING

PA190100 Paris AFP in Spanish 2339 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Maturin, Venezuela, 18 May (AFP) -- Two Guyanese citizens were arrested in the Territorio Delta Amacuro and accused of spying by the Venezuelan Army, the local news agency INNAC reported today.

The arrested, Fred Samuel Cooke, 22, and Campton Dexter Patrick, 19, were taken to Maturin, 642 km southeast of Caracas, on Tuesday and placed at the disposal of military courts.

Their arrest is connected with the Guyanese military maneuvers held along the mutual border with Venezuela and, according to INNAC, they are part of the groups of spies that have infiltrated Venezuela.

Venezuela is claiming 159,000 square km of the Essequibo territory and the case is in the hands of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who must determine the procedure to be followed in solving the controversy.

Last Monday, Venezuela ended 2 weeks of military maneuvers in the districts of Roscio and Piar, Bolivar State, which culminated in the occupation of the town of El Dorado, just 40 km from the Guyanese border.

Cooke and Patrick were arrested by Venezuelan soldiers guarding the border with Guyana in the Territorio Delta Amacuro. INNAC said that specialized personnel from Caracas are expected in Maturin today to conduct a thorough investigation.

GENERAL SEES POLITICIANS COMPLICATING DIALOGUE

PY182355 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] General Rapela has said that the political dialogue may be hindered because the political parties will reportedly not answer the points asked by the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission, COMASPO.

General Rapela, commander of the 1st Army Division and COMASPO chairman, said that this attitude was expected and that the parties are trying to include in the dialogue matters not specifically related to the Constitution.

He announced that the generals of the Armed Forces are going to meet this afternoon to give instructions to their representatives at COMASPO. Rapela also reiterated that any other party that could be rehabilitated may take part in the dialogue.

[Begin recording] [Rapela] I am not surprised because, according to what they proposed during the meeting, this attitude was to be expected. In other words, we feared that the parties would raise matters not specifically related to the Constitution. Because the 20 points are concretely related to the Constitution, I am not surprised that they are not answering these points.

[Question] Does this complicate the dialogue?

[Answer] I believe it does complicate the dialogue.

[Question] How can this be resolved? A dialogue which started well may become complicated in this case.

[Answer] Well, this will have to be resolved during the talks. Talking and stating positions on these matters cannot prevent dialogue from taking place. Everyone will state his position on each subject and we will try to carry on dialogue harmoniously.

[Question] What is your message about the discussion in these meetings?

[Answer] I already delivered a speech the other day. I think is a bit high-sounding to deliver a speech to the people. I would just like to say that we have taken one more step toward the fixed schedule. This proves what our purpose and intentions are to those who still continue to have doubts about what we are doing. [end recording]

POLITICIANS VOW TO RAISE BANISHMENT ISSUE

PY182140 Paris AFP in Spanish 1604 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 18 May (AFP) -- The problem of the banishment of Uruguayan political parties and leaders emerged today when the three authorized parties reported that they will give absolute priority to this matter at their meeting with the military that will resume on 30 May.

At the first meeting held on Friday, the military presented a 24-point document establishing its position especially regarding the ammendments to be made to the Constitution.

Enrique Tarigo, one of the Colorado Party delegates, reported today that his party, the Blanco Party and the Civic Union have decided not to issue any document in answer to those 24 points, but rather the three parties will make other proposals not of a constitutional nature, but with a political content.

Therefore, they decided that the debate with the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission [COMASPO] must begin by discussing the banishments, and then the analysis of other points for which they will give an order of priorities.

Reports released during the past few days have revealed that in late 1982, 11,706 citizens were deprived of their political rights, 70 percent (8,143) of whom have been excluded from the electoral list until 1991 by the Electoral Court for having been deprived of the right to vote.

Moreover, 25 politicians from the authorized parties, Colorado and Blanco, have also been proscribed for having been candidates for president and vice president in 1966 and 1971 (dates of the latest general elections), for having been legislators during those periods, or for having been members of the executive boards of those parties when the civilian-military government assumed power in 1973.

The following politicians are included in this group, among others: Colorado Party members Jorge Batlle, Amilcar Vasconcellos and Washington Cataldi, and Blanco Party members Wilson Ferreira Aldunate (exiled to London), Carlos Julio Pereira, Dardo Ortiz, and Homar Murdoch.

DE LA MADRID ON CENTRAL AMERICAN PROBLEMS

PA182017 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 14 May 83 pp 1A, 12A

[By Isabel Zamorano]

[Excerpt] Tapachula, Chis [Chiapas], 13 May -- President Miguel de la Madrid has vigorously rejected violence and anarchy as a means of solving the economic and social problems that we are facing. He warned that no one will be allowed to plot against the country and the state of law, both of which are the Mexican people's patrimony. The president also stressed that although his administration will not fall victim to the shortsightedness of repression, his government's democratic and liberal spirit should not be mistaken for weakness.

From this part of the national territory, only a few minutes from the Guatemalan border, the Mexican president sent a message to the Central American peoples. He told them that as brothers, we have the best disposition to contribute to the solution of their problems in peace without violence, without bloodshed and without fratricidal struggle.

In the meeting at Tapachula's civic square, De la Madrid asserted that Mexicans are willing to continue to defend the right to self-determination and the principle of nonintervention, to seek a peaceful solution to controversies, and to foster, through example, new international cooperation programs to further economic and social development.

"Violence," he added "can only encourage third parties to take advantage of domestic conflicts and weaken the nation. For this reason, violence is reactionary in Mexico because it favors foreign interests."

According to his own words, the president came to Chiapas to fulfill a promise that he made during the electoral campaign. During his 2-day visit to this city, he disclosed the Chiapas Plan to the people. Eighty-three billion pesos will be invested in the plan.

De la Madrid said: "Within this framework, the government of the revolution is the first to admit, together with the people, that there are shortages, conflicts and limitations. This government, being a responsible one, cannot offer the people violence and anarchy to solve their problems."

He said: "This would be the way to make the problems worse and endanger the Mexican nationality. The revolution is responsible, and so are the people of Mexico, including those of Chiapas State."

The president reiterated his support to the Central American nations: "From Guatemala southward, we must cooperate so that these peoples may live in peace. One way in which we can best implement the principles of our foreign policy is to prove through daily example how a united government and people can solve problems in freedom and with justice and by rejecting violence as a means of struggle.

"In Mexico, in Chiapas, there are also serious problems of underdevelopment, poverty, and injustice. Many times these problems tempt our brothers to resort to violence, but if the people and the government talk things over, if they frankly accept their problems, if they devote themselves with perseverance, organization and honesty to finding a solution to their problems, there will be no need to reach extremes in an attempt to solve them in a naive manner."

He added that "it is in undevelopment and injustice that our brothers' deep problems are to be found. We must cooperate, from Guatemala southward, so that they may live in peace."

The president added that this has to be done "because what happens in Central America, as the Chiapas residents well know, directly affects us Mexicans."

NORIEGA ON PARADES RESIGNATION, 13TH MONTH

PA182338 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 May 83

[Interview with Colonel Manuel Antonio Noriega, chief of General Staff of the National Guard, who represented the National Guard at the State Council meeting held at the Presidential Palace on 18 May; questioners unidentified -- recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Noriega] Well, the main and basic topic discussed, as the president of the republic has said, was the request for the refund of the withheld portion of the 13th month. This was the topic we discussed, and we heard very sensible opinions. The National Guard also expressed its view, stating that we must seek formulas for a basic solution because the problem has several aspects. So, at this meeting, the National Guard reaffirmed the position already expressed by our commander based on the analysis of our national security.

[Question] [Words indistinct] while the second portion of the 13th month is returned?

[Noriega] It must all be analyzed as one package, because the problem has political, labor, and security connotations. In view of this, the president of the republic will appoint a commission, which will include CONATO [National Council of Organized Workers] and other government officials, so that, together with the technical commission, they can quickly arrive at a solution.

[Question] What is your opinion on Brigadier General Ruben Dario Paredes' irrevocable resignation in August?

[Noriega] My opinion? Well, this is part of his future plans for his personal and professional life.

[Question] Colonel, will the commission that will study the problem of the 13th month have a deadline to submit a report?

[Noriega] In effect, since the commission has just been formed, it has been asked to submit a report within the shortest time possible. [end recording]

COLUMN REPORTS PAREDES CANDIDACY SPECULATION

PA182019 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 May 83 p 11-A

[From "The People Speak" column, by Ramon Fernandez Domenech: "Gossipy Chit Chat"]

[Text] Dr Arnulfo Arias and General Ruben Dario Paredes met on Friday in Chiriqui to plan the "march race" [last two words in English] that they will run in 1984. Mario Velasquez is in charge of the general's publicity and has already hung his "guide" uniform at the general's 50th Street office. The Labor Party (PALA) has vowed that it will nominate Paredes no matter what, and that it will be the first to do so; others can join if they want to.

FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN SAN SALVADOR

PA190157 Paris AFP in Spanish 0119 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 18 May (AFP) -- Official sources have announced that the Guatemalan, Honduran, and Costa Rica foreign ministers will go to San Salvador tomorrow to analyze the stance they will take at next week's Contadora Group meeting in Panama City. Guatemalan Eduardo Castillo, Honduran Edgardo Paz, and Costa Rican Ekhart Peters will meet in San Salvador with their counterpart Fidel Chavez, who today confirmed his participation in the next Contadora Group meeting.

Charez reiterated his position, stating that he will oppose any bilateral solution for Central American problems. This is the same position assumed by the United States and Honduras, which has rejected the Nicaraguan negotiating proposals.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE INTERVIEWED ON YEAR IN OFFICE

PA181438 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 8 May 83 pp 1C, 2C

[Interview given by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge to LA NACION; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [LA NACION] Today marks the end of your administration's first year. What do you think your government's main achievement for the year has been?

[Monge] Stabilizing our currency and economy and preventing social disruptions in the country.

[LA NACION] Some economists believe that an increase in the foreign exchange rate is inevitable, and that it will take place as soon as we begin to pay our foreign debt. What do you think?

[Monge] It is true that some opposition leaders have said that they do not agree with my feeling that we have overcome the crisis, indicating instead that the crisis has grown worse and that we are in a recession. This is not true, since we have controlled inflation, stabilized our currency and have ensured that the colon will not suffer another drastic devaluation when we begin to pay our foreign debt.

[LA NACION] The first vice president of the republic believes that the dollar should have an exchange rate of 36 colones, which, among other effects, would reduce the deficit at some institutions. What do you think of this idea?

[Monge] I have heard Vice President Fait's idea with interest, and I think it is both logical and sensible. However, since the Central Bank is an autonomous entity and since all monetary and foreign exchange matters fall under its jurisdiction, I did not think it appropriate to order this measure from the presidency. And as the Central Bank did not agree to the suggestion, I chose to respect its decision.

[LA NACION] In your address to the Legislative Assembly on 1 May, you mentioned that you are not satisfied with certain parts of the agreement signed with the IMF. To which parts were you referring?

[Monge] I was referring primarily to the subject of interest rates. We tried hard to prevent an increase, since it contradicted our policy of trying to stimulate production, especially in agriculture and livestock. However, we had no other choice. The agreement had to be signed as soon as possible, as we no longer had the support of the international financial community, and as all credit had been closed off. Without this agreement, we faced a great obstacle, which made it impossible for us to reach agreement with our creditors. Therefore, we had to accept this clause, although it did not satisfy us.

Fortunately, we have managed to decrease the inflation rate more than expected, and we have told the IMF delegation here about this. I am hopeful that this problem will be solved.

[LA NACION] At the end of your first year as president, what is your greatest concern?

[Monge] In the last few months we have begun to increasingly feel the effects of the economic adjustments we have had to make. The first phase was programmed so that the effects would not be felt until a few months later, and this is what is happening now. Unfortunately, these adjustments should have been made at least 2 years ago. Had this been done, our currency would not have dropped as low as it did. Some experts estimate that 2 years ago, the devaluation would have been only 14 percent. Now, as we all know, it went as high as 600 percent.

I am concerned about the truly difficult situation in which many Costa Ricans live. After all, this is not an invention by the extremists. Poverty is real. We might have stopped the process of impoverishment, but the recovery cannot be accomplished with the speed that we would all like.

[LA NACION] A change in the course and guidelines of our country's foreign policy has been noticed in recent weeks. The government has even encouraged dialogue between the parties involved in the Central American conflict in order to solve the problems affecting the region. Is this change really taking place?

[Monge] We have always accepted dialogue. In fact, we have served as a communications channel between the Salvadoran Government and Army and the guerrillas. We have never mentioned this publicly, and we are skeptical about negotiations with guerrilla groups controlled by Marxism-Leninism.

I think that some situations do not reflect any change, or are statements or announcements that we have never made, for instance in relation to what President Reagan accepts.

We have said -- and we have been criticized for this -- that we favor the withdrawal of all military experts and technicians, not only those from the United States, but also those from the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and Cuba.

Reagan accepted this suggestion, and said that this would be an easy task for the United States, since they only have 72, but that the 4,000 presently in Nicaragua should also leave. We think that Reagan's proposal is intelligent. It concurs with something we have not insisted on, since it would sound like a repetition of the extreme left demands for the withdrawal of U.S. advisers. The extreme left is correct, but the others should also leave.

What I really did was to reply more directly to certain reports and comments, since there was an unfair campaign against the Foreign Ministry. Communists had said that it had comprised with El Salvador and Honduras against Nicaragua. This is not true. Fernando Volio never did anything without consulting me, or without my support.

The truth is that the communists managed to conduct an international campaign against our Foreign Ministry, mainly in Mexico, although they claim that this was an invention of the Costa Rican press, which is their enemy.

[LA NACION] On 1 May you announced that you were preparing a statute of active and perpetual neutrality for Costa Rica. Is this position similar to the one adopted by Switzerland?

[Monge] It is similar, but not quite the same. Switzerland has an army, while we don't. That's the main difference. It is necessary to clarify, however, that Costa Rica is not neutral in the ideological confrontation between totalitarism and democracy. In this aspect we do have our banner, and we are firm. However, if this confrontation results in war, Costa Rica is neutral, since we do not have an army, and therefore we have nothing to do there.

[LA NACION] Why have you refused to give your opinion on what you consider to be the U.S. position regarding Central America?

[Monge] Regarding the support that the Costa Rican democracy has received from the Reagan administration, I have said it has been open, clear and strong. In other aspects, I have preferred to maintain Costa Rica's mediating capacity by not assuming a position with the rest of the region in support of U.S. policy.

Our position in supporting democracies, our friendship with the United States, is a known fact. Moreoever, I have said that the Costa Rican people are the only ones in Latin America without the anti-Yankee trauma. However, if I supported everything the United States did, Costa Rica would not be able to present any proposals for pacification.

[LA NACION] Has there been any change in the Socialist International position with respect to Nicaragua and Costa Rica?

[Monge] Yes, a broad change. I think that what really happened was that some European and Latin American leaders were upset when they found out that the Nicaraguan process had modified its trend, and not exactly toward social democracy. They then became stubborn, acting like a husband whose wife has been unfaithful, but who insists on not accepting the truth.

EL SALVADOR

MAGANA SWEARS IN AMNESTY COMMISSION MEMBERS

PA181510 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish at 1807 GMT on 17 May broadcasts live a 14-minute report by Raul Beltran from the Presidential Palace in San Salvador, where Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana Borja is swearing in the members of the Amnesty Commission. Reporter Beltran explains that local and foreign correspondents have been summoned for the ceremony.

President Magana begins to speak at 1808 GMT, explaining that the commission is made up of "a president who was appointed by the Peace Commission, Ernesto Arbizu Mata; a member appointed by the Human Rights Commission, Quirio Waldo Salgado; and a secretary appointed by the Interior Ministry, Monsignor Freddy Delgado."

President Magana proceeds to swear them in, and at 1811 GMT they all sign a document creating the Amnesty Commission. Meanwhile, reporter Beltran notes that Presidential Palace spokesmen had told the journalists that they were not to ask questions of the members of the Amnesty Commission, the Political Commission or the Apaneca Pact, without giving any reason for the order.

An unidentified government spokesman then reads the document creating the Amnesty Commission and asks Amnesty Commission President Arbizu Mata to address the press.

Arbizu Mata begins to speak at 1814 GMT, saying textually: "In view of the peace that the Salvadoran people want, any step taken in this direction is positive and important. For this reason, no one can reject the moral obligation to contribute somehow in this achievement of peace. In accepting this appointment, we believe we are carrying out our duty as citizens. Those benefitted by the amnesty law must be certain that we are not moved by any personal or party interest, and that in carrying out our specific duties we will be impartial and (?honest). This commission does not view and will not view anybody as an adversary. The important thing for the commission will be the person given amnesty and his condition as a Salvadoran.

"The amnesty commission is autonomous by law, and thus its activities will not [words indistinct] having received from the government the pledge that its actions will be respected and supported.

"It is necessary to establish clearly that the commission, since it is not a court, will not hear the cases already in progress. The military judge will be in charge of determining their outcome and applying the amnesty depending on each case.

"We ask those favored by the law to trust our intentions and attitudes. We believe that other more important steps to achieve peace depend on the effective implementation of this law. We ask the Armed Forces for their cooperation, especially in the protection of each person who receives amnesty, taking into consideration that he is a Salvadoran who wants peace and has decided to reject violence in itself or as a way to achieve political power.

"We ask the Salvadoran people to receive each person granted amnesty with cordiality and without fear, and to see in him a man who wants to join the democratic process that we expect to have in a short time.

"In conclusion, we ask friendly countries to help us in any way they can so that we can have peace among Salvadorans.

"This is all the Amnesty Commission has to say. Later on, in a few days, we will call you to a news conference. Thank you."

Reporter Beltran then states that this confirms that the journalists will not be able to interview the members of the commision, and adds that the president will now speak.

At 1818 GMT, President Magana on behalf of the Political Commission thanks the three citizens who accepted appointments to the Amnesty Commission. He notes: "The members of the Amnesty Commission have responsibilities of the greatest importance for the development of our peace process." Magana ends his brief speech at 1819 GMT.

Reporter Beltran concludes by saying that according to initial reports, approximately 35 people who were political prisoners in San Salvador jails have been released under the new amnesty law.

FOREIGN MINISTER SUPPORTS CONTADORA GROUP EFFORT

PA182247 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2005 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] San Salvador, 18 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena believes that one must first make every effort at the regional level to solve the problems of Central America. In principle he rejected the intervention of the the United Nations. Chavez Mena made these remarks at the end of a ceremony to sign a $7 million loan granted by the United States. U.S. ambassador Deane Hinton was present at the ceremony.

The agreement signed with the United States today allows El Salvador to receive $7.2 million to import yellow corn and rice.

The foreign minister gave his full support to the efforts being made by the Contadora Group composed of Venezuela, Mexico, Panama and Colombia. He confirmed his participation in forthcoming meeting of foreign ministers of this group and the other countries of the area, now slated for the end of this month in Panama. "We are thoroughly convinced that the negotiations of the Contadora Group must be supported and on this we agree with Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica," said the Salvadoran foreign minister.

However, he pointed out that the problems have to be solved through multilateral dialogue "at which a Central American agenda is clearly defined and used as basis to begin the discussions."

Regarding El Salvador's rejection of UN intervention in the discussions, Chavez Mena said: "The UN Security Council has no reason to discuss Central American problems. These must first be dealt with at the regional level."

Mauricio Rosales Rivera, the Salvadoran ambassador to the United Nations, said at the UN Security Council yesterday that neither the United Nations nor UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar must intervene at the moment in solving the problems of the region.

"With all due respect for the UN secretary general, we believe that at the present time even he must not participate in the group's talks and discussions," said Chavez Mena.

Nevertheless, the foreign minister believes that the Contadora Group is a stage that must be surpassed and urged that any discussion must cover four areas: stopping the arms buildup, establishing a system to control the arms traffic, intensifying commercial relations in the area, and promoting a strengthening of the democratic institutions.

Chavez Mena said that Nicaragua is the only country in the region that maintains a real arms buildup, exports an internal process with a revolutionary character, and serves as logistical support for the guerrillas, especially the Salvadoran guerrillas.

UPD REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR REFORM PROCESS

PA181648 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 17 May 83 p 35

[Declaration issued by the Democratic Popular Unity, UPD, in San Jose on 10 May; carried by paper as paid advertisement]

[Text] Declaration of San Jose: To the Salvadoran people and other peoples of the world.

The Political Committee of the Democratic Popular Unity, UPD, having met in the city of San Jose, Costa Rica, with officials of the Salvadoran Government; with officials of democratic international labor organizations, including the AFL-CIO; and with representatives of the Agency for International Development, AID, to analyze the current situation in our country; and after learning about some aspects concerning the causes that have triggered the crisis affecting the Salvadoran people; and in order to continue contributing toward the solution of the problems obstructing the return of peace, justice, freedom, and true democracy in El Salvador; Considers:

1. That the process of structural changes started in 1979 -- born of the certainty that only through the establishing of social justice can violence be eradicated -- is for various reasons rapidly deteriorating;

2. That for the democratic strengthening of our country it is necessary that the labor sector be significiantly present in the decisions regarding political, social, and economic problems;

Delcares: 1. That the UPD will not withdraw its support for the reform process, aware that it is the only possible course to overcome the crisis by peaceful means;

2. That according to its declaration of principles and objectives, and to the experience gained in the 28 March 1982 elections, and in view of the possibility of new elections, the UPD adopts the irrevocable decision to participate more actively and decisively in the formation of a new government that will respond to a platform upholding the workers' rights.

In order to comply with this commitment acquired today to the Salvadoran workers and people in general, we appeal for your solidarity, for that of all democratic labor organizations of the world, and for that of the friendly peoples and governments who identify with the sorrow of the Salvadoran people and wish to contribute to the establishment of peace, justice, freedom and democracy in El Salvador.

San Jose, Costa Rica, May 10, 1983. For freedom, democracy, social justice, independence, and national sovereignty. Democratic Popular Unity Political Committee

LEGAL ASSISTANCE OFFICE REPORTS 1983 DEATHS

PA180350 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2109 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] San Salvador, 17 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Legal Assistance Office reported today that 1,961 people of various social backgrounds died in El Salvador during the first 4 months of 1983 because of the political violence sweeping the country.

In a communique issued by this humanitarian organization, it is reported that in January, February, March and April 1983, 190 peasants, 38 laborers, 18 students, 38 employees, 16 businessmen, 4 professionals, 5 teachers, 2 farmers and 1,650 unidentified persons lost their lives through violence.

According to the Legal Assistance Office, the figures were obtained from legal files, Christian communities, reports from people who have been directly affected and local newspapers. The organization did not include army personnel who were killed in combat.

REBELS REOCCUPY, LOOT SAN ESTEBAN CATARINA

PA170429 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 17 May 83 p 4

[Text] A group of heavily armed rebels occupied San Esteban Catarina, San Vicente Department, on Sunday for the fifth time.

Residents said that from 30 to 500 [as published] rebels entered town at 2000 on Sunday. Their faces were covered with bandannas. The residents observed many women and minors, whose ages ranged from 13 to 15 years, among them. All were carrying various kinds of rifles. According to witnesses, civil defense members fled when the terrorists entered town, realizing that they were outnumbered.

When they saw that there was no military resistance, the rebels began to loot businesses, drug stores, health clinics, private homes, etc. They took food, horses, mules and cattle. They also stole weapons at the Civil Defense Command. The rebels remained in town all night, gathering supplies, and finally left at 0500 on Monday. Eyewitnesses added that no one was killed, wounded or raped.

GUERRILLAS SACK SUPPLY CENTER IN CARAO

PA180410 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 May 83 p 2

[Text] According to Armed Forces Press Committee reports, Antonio Morales Carbonell led a guerrilla action against the village of Carao in the area of Tejutla, where a large number of rebels sacked an Institute of Supply Regulation (IRA) supply center. The armed forces described the action as irrational, in that the guerrillas also gave food to the area's inhabitants in an effort to blackmail them into cooperating with the rebels.

Morales Carbonell, who was in jail for several months in 1981, was released early last year. He then rejoined the extremist groups, with which he has remained. In the action staged in Carao, Tejutla, Chalatenango Department, several residents recognized him and reported this to the authorities, the armed forces stated.

It is known that Morales Carbonell has carried out similar actions in several parts of Chalatenango and San Vicente Departments, the report concludes.

FMLN ASKS VENEZUELA ABOUT FATE OF SALVADORANS

PA160410 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The FMLN has urged the Venezuelan people to demand information about six Salvadorans whom the U.S. State Department illegally turned over to Caracas authorities.

The call issued by Radio Venceremos stated that Cesar Amilcar Gonzalez, Jose Antonio Caceres, Gisela Reyes Portillo, Teresa de Jesus Serrano, the mother of guerrilla commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo; and here grandchildren Lidici Armijo and Roberto Armando Cruz, were turned over to the Venezuelan Government, and that there have been no official reports on their whereabouts since.

The Salvadoran group, which was captured almost a year ago in Honduras, was delivered to the Salvadoran Government, which turned them over to the United States, whose government, in turn, transferred the case to Venezuela.

HAVANA REPORTS FMLN ACTIONS IN SAN VICENTE

PA172255 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] FMLN fighters occupied Santa Clara in San Vicente Department. Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the FMLN, reported that the rebels met no resistance in Santa Clara because the army troops are concentrated in the large garrisons, primarily in the departmental capitals.

The Salvadoran rebels also attacked the military post at San Esteban Catarina, in San Vicente Department. A similar action was carried out in La Pena, a village in Usulutan Department. The guerrillas, in addition, demolished 8 high-tension towers in San Vicente and telephone [word indistinct].

HAVANA ON 'FIERCE COMBAT' IN USULUTAN DEPARTMENT

PA190347 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] FMLN guerrillas are waging fierce combat against the Army in the southeastern coastal regions of Usulutan Department. The armed clashes have become particularly fierce near the town of Jucuaran, where the Army has deployed the largest amount of soldiers.

It was also reported that the regime has doubled its vigilance in eastern El Salvador, in view of the constant rebel sabotage of the dictatorship's economic objectives. In that area, the rebels have set fire to large coffee plantations.

Radio Venceremos also reported that U.S. military advisers and the Salvadoran military High Command are carrying out an operation to locate and destroy that rebel station.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Attack Mounting Against Venceremos

PA171626 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] We report to our people and the peoples of the world that U.S. advisers are about to carry out operations against Radio Venceremos. For some days now, a C-123 plane equipped with modern tracking and infrared equipment has been carrying out night reconnaissance flights over various parts of the country, including Morazan Department. The aircraft crosses the border and goes deep into Honduran territory, where it has its base of operations.

The plane crew is made up of U.S. Air Force officers from the Southern Command stationed at the Panama Canal bases.

The objective of the night patrol flights is to ascertain the exact location of radio communications equipment, and in this specific case to locate the exact position of Radio Venceremos.

Meanwhile, U.S. advisers together with troops of the Atlacatl Battalion have set up 105-mm howitzers and 120-mm mortars in Ocicala and Delicias de Concepcion. At dawn, new weapons were placed at Llano del Nance canton, near Cacaotera, in Morazan Department.

The U.S. advisers' plan consists of artillery attacks on what they consider to be Radio Venceremos installations. We point out that this operation constitutes direct participation by the United States in this war.

Their ever-closer proximity to the firing lines and areas of operation could at any time produce the first casualties among U.S. military personnel in this conflict.

At this time, we predict the operation's failure, as our intelligence services and security systems are prepared for any eventuality. Regardless of their technology or modern equipment, they will never silence Radio Venceremos. The only way to silence Radio Venceremos would be to win the war, and this they are losing.

U.S. officers now in El Salvador: Did you fail to learn the Vietnam lesson? Why should you now risk your lives in our country? These actions and the U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran Army mark the beginning of a direct aggression, of an action that will not save the Salvadoran Army. We are prepared to counter your intervention plans. We are in Morazan, in Chalatenango, in San Vicenta, in Usulutan, in La Union, in San Miguel, in Cabanas, in Santa Ana, in Cuscatlan, in La Paz; in fact, we are everywhere in the national territory. Come and try to get us out. We will make you bite the dust of defeat too. Your technology does not intimidate us. The decision of a people to win their freedom cannot be overturned. We shall defeat you as did the people of Vietnam, as did Cuba at Playa Giron, and as Nicaragua is doing now. We will win!

San Vicente Towns Occupied

PA171747 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] FMLN forces of the Luis Adalberto Diaz detachment defeated enemy troops in San Esteban Catarina, and simultaneously occupied the town of San Lorenzo and other villages to the north of [name indistinct], San Vicente Department, a few kilometers from the Pan-American Highway.

The operation, carried out within the "Commander Melida Anaya Montes, We Swear to Win" campaign, has been named "Companero Patricio Mencivar, Until Victory Forever." This action began at 1900 on 15 May in San Lorenzo, where a meeting was held to report on the latest victories of the FMLN and the critical situation in the regime of Magana and Vides Casanova, and to reaffirm to our people that Reagan's interventionist threats do not intimidate the FMLN fighters and will never prevent our people's victory.

At the same time, the fighting began at San Esteban Catarina, and at 2030 the enemy had already been driven back to the center of the town. Later, at 2100, our units assumed full control of San Esteban Catarina, taking from the enemy 14 G-3 rifles, 1 Czech rifle and large amounts of ammunition and war supplies.

The entire enemy garrison surrendered to our forces, confirming to our people and the peoples of the world the current low fighting morale of the enemy forces.

We released the prisoners of war taken at San Esteban Catarina, after exhorting them not to turn their weapons on their own people.

This operation was directed by Companeros (Alexander), (Ernesto Flores), and (Jorge Rivera). The information from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front was sent by Commander Miguel Mendoza, chief of the Luis Adalberto Diaz detachment; Companero (Alexander), second in command; Companero (Ernesto Flores), operation chief; Companero Leonel Gomez, chief of staff; and Companero (Raul Velasquez), political instructor of the detachment.

In this manner, our revolutionary army continues driving the enemy from their positions in various parts of the country, particularly in San Vincente Department, where the FMLN has taken several enemy positions.

We repeat that the Luis Adalberto Diaz detachment has defeated enemy positions in the towns of San Juan, Nuevo Eden, and Estanzuelas; and today it has again defeated the enemy forces at San Esteban Catarina. Thus the military situation of the dictatorship served by Vides Casanova continues to worsen, as his hit-and-retreat tactics have totally failed. From Morazan we send our revolutionary greetings to our companeros of the Luis Adalberto Diaz detachment. Onward, companeros. New victories await us!

14 May Clash in San Miguel

PA171750 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Information received from Chinameca, San Miguel Department, located in the eastern part of the country, reveals that after our forces carried out a successful sabotage operation on the Montealegre coffee processing plant on 14 May, FMLN forces clashed with the enemy in the town of Chinameca. In the fighting, which lasted 15 minutes, the enemy suffered two dead, and our forces recovered a Czech rifle and a hand grenade. Our forces retreated without problems. This information was received from Commander (Roberto).

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT CHARGES NICARAGUA PREPARING ATTACK

PA181327 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 May 83

[Press bulletin released by the Honduran Government International Information Office in Tegucigalpa on 17 May]

[Text] Through its international misinformation campaign, Nicaragua daily charges Honduras with violating its borders, but fails to provide any evidence showing our participation in the internal insurgency problems of Nicaragua.

Besides, since last year Honduras has been promoting a peace plan for Central America that includes the suspension of the arms traffic on the isthmus promoted by Nicaragua. Honduras has also called for a stop to the arms buildup in the area, while Nicaragua continues to arm itself excessively and dangerously. This situation can only lead us to conclude that Nicaragua, which is trying to build a force of 200,000 men in arms, is preparing to launch an attack on Honduras and other neighboring countries.

In its peace plan Honduras also calls for the international vigilance and supervision of borders, ports, airports and other strategic areas. The Nicaraguan Government recently opposed a plan proposed by the democratic Costa Rican Government for international vigilance and supervision, possibly because such vigilance would mean the end of Nicaraguan intervention activities in Central America. Tegucigalpa, 17 May 1983. International Information Office.

Nicaraguan Arms Buildup Detailed

PA181400 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 May 83

[Press bulletin released by the Honduran Government International Information Ofice in Tegucigalpa on 17 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] Nicaragua has broken the military equilibrium in Central America, and at this time has an army that is superior to those of all the Central American countries put together, including Belize and Panama. This arms buildup is interpreted as a provocation and an act intended to intimidate neighboring countries, creating uncertainty and insecurity in the Central American region. Nicaragua has thus become a destabilizing factor in the area in its efforts to export its revolution, which is subordinate to the interests of Russia, Cuba, and Libya.

The Sandinist army has 119,000 men, including the land, air, and sea forces and the Interior Ministry, in addition to 17,000 foreign advisers who manage the Sandinist People's Army, the security forces, and the nation's economy, health and education. Meanwhile, the Honduran Armed Forces, including the Air Force, Navy and Police, hardly amount to 17,500 men. Despite this, Nicaragua contends that Honduras is a threat to its revolution.

While Honduras has a light tank battalion, Nicaragua has two battalions of T-55 heavy Soviet tanks, a battalion of armored vehicles, two battalions of armored cars, and 850 troop carriers made in the GDR. Several weeks ago, international reports revealed that South Yemen is willing to sell Soviet MIG-17 aircraft to Nicaragua.

Day by day, Nicaragua is becoming a militarized and warlike society, having announced its objective of having 200,000 men under arms, which is the equivalent of 10 percent of its entire population. Tegucigalpa, 17 May 1983. International Information Office.

RIGHTS COMMISSION PRESIDENT ON DISAPPEARANCES

PA181902 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 17 May 83 p 5

[Text] San Pedro Sula -- In a statement to a national radio station, Ramon Custodio, president of the Honduran Human Rights Commission [Codeh], said that the statements of high-ranking army officials on political disappearances lack seriousness.

According to Custodio, 45 people have disappeared in Honduras for political reasons, and there is no proof that they are abroad receiving military instruction, as has been stated by Daniel Bali, Commander of the Public Security Force (Fusep), and Major Juan Blas Salazar, chief of the Department of National Investigation (DNI).

Custodio said that all the international organizations that look after human rights already know about the political disappearances in Honduras.

The Codeh president announced that a seminar will soon be held for a group of residents of the country's northwestern area. These people are interested in forming Codeh chapters in the larger municipalities. The seminar has been slated for 18 May in San Pedro Sula, with the presence of people from the various social, economic and political sectors.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT ORDERS RELEASE OF DETAINED U.S. YACHTS

PA181836 Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Managua, 18 May (AFP) -- A Sandinist People's Army spokesman has reported that the Nicaraguan Government has ordered the release of three U.S. yachts captured yesterday in the Pacific Ocean south of Nicaragua. After confirming the capture, military authorities said that the three vessels, apparently pleasure yachts, will be released in the next few hours. Other sources have reported that U.S. Embassy personnel in Managua arranged for the release of the yachts with the Foreign Ministry, which has promised to give full details on the matter.

TALKS BEGIN WITH COSTA RICAN DELEGATION

PA190001 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan-Costa Rican mixed committee today began its third meeting in Managua. The committee will continue analyzing the problems that affect the relations between the two countries. The Nicaraguan delegation includes Brigade Commander Rene Vivas, deputy interior minister; Rodrigo Reyes, minister-secretary of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Sub-Commander Moises Hassan, deputy interior minister; Carlos Arguello, deputy justice minister; and Augusto Zamora, director of Foreign Ministry's Legal Affairs Office. The Costa Rican delegation includes five deputy ministers headed by Manuel Carballo, deputy minister of the presidency. [Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] As everyone knows, the objective of this meeting is to discuss mutual problems; what Nicaraguan believes are problematic aspects in its relations with Costa Rica, and what Costa Rica believes are the problems in its relationship with Nicaragua.

[Unidentified Questioner] How does the Costa Rican delegation feel about the presence of counterrevolutionaries in Costa Rican territory and about what the two Costa Rican citizens who were recently arrested reported on the existence of counterrevolutionary camps in that territory?

[Answer] Yes, this is one of the subjects that will be discussed. As you know, there are many Nicaraguan citizens living in Costa Rica. We don't ignore the fact, or rather, we accept the fact that there are people who oppose the regime there. However, we wish to maintain Costa Rica's neutrality. During his visit to Costa Rica Commander Wheelock made the authorities aware of a series of charges regarding the existence and work of groups that planned and carried out actions against the Nicaraguan revolution. We are studying each and every charge and we are trying to offer satisfactory explanations to the Nicaraguan Government. However, as I said, our greatest effort and our commitment is to maintain the neutrality of our country, whatever the cost. [end recording]

Havana Cites Costa Rica Meeting

PA181618 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Government representatives are studying in Managua the tense situation on the common border. This is the third such meeting by the two countries so far this year.

OPPOSITION LEADER DETAINED FROM LEAVING COUNTRY

PA182141 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1836 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Managua, 18 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan immigration authorities did not allow Luis Rivas Leiva, Social Democratic Party president, to leave the country today, Wednesday. The opposition leader told ACAN-EFE at Managua's Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport that an immigration officer told him he could not leave the country as he was about to board the plane for Costa Rica.

Rivas Leiva was planning a 3-day visit to his family. They have been living in San Jose, Costa Rica, for the past year and a half. "I lead a political life in a civil manner; nevertheless, I was not allowed to leave the country," Rivas Leiva pointed out. Rivas Leiva is also secretary general of the Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board, formed by opposition parties and organizations. Rivas Leiva said that the immigration authorities promised to give him an explanation.

'MODERATE' RESOLUTION ON CRISIS PRESENTED TO UN

PA182232 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] United Nations -- Nicaragua presented a moderate draft resolution to the UN Security Council which met yesterday in New York. One of the points of the draft that was modified concerned the possible participation of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the Security Council in the resolution of the Central American crisis.

This last draft only asks the UN secretary general to remain in contact with the Contadora Group and calls for the Security Council to continue to examine the situation. The changes made in this final draft demonstrate Nicaragua's flexibility in the hope of achieving at least minimal results from the current Security Council session.

In addition, the Council remains obliged to continue to consider the points of the Nicaraguan complaint and, if the situation again warrants, to urge the members to take stronger action to resolve the Central American crisis.

OAS GROUP CRITICIZES 'U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS'

PA182258 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Washington -- The U.S. economic sanctions against Nicaragua were broadly condemned by the area nations at the ninth special meeting of the Special Commission for Consultation and Negotiation, Cecon, of the OAS. Sandinist Ambassador Edgar Parrales indicated that the United States had broken the law by unilaterally deciding to reduce its sugar purchases from 58,800 tons to 6,000 effective in 1983.

Nicaragua, which requested the special meeting of Cecon, the economic instrument of the OAS, accused the U.S. Government of systematic and constant financial, economic, commercial, political, social, and military aggression.

Despite the reply made by Alberto Martinez, alternate U.S. representative to the OAS, 14 delegations condemned the U.S. political sanctions. At the end of the Cecon meeting, it was noted with regret that the United States is undermining confidence in the inter-American system and is becoming a member of dubious credibility.

EPS INFLICTS 70 CASUALTIES ON ANTI-SANDINISTS

PA182230 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has inflicted 70 casualties on the counterrevolutionary forces at the mouth of the Coco River. The counterrevolutionaries were led by the former Somozist guardsman who has the pseudonym Renato, newspaper reports state. For 3 days, the Sandinist forces hit the counterrevolutionaries who, in the face of the combat power of the EPS troops, decided to cross into Honduras under the cover of mortar fire. In open participation on the side of the counterrevolutionaries, the Honduran Army carried out air incursions into the combat zone and launched a mortar attack from Honduran territory, the reports state. The counterrevolutionaries of Renato's task force were disbanded due to the blows they received in (San Jose de Bonay) and another group fled to Honduras where they are grouping to reinvade Nicaragua.

REBELS REPORT DESTRUCTION OF PAPATURRO BASE

PA182309 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Attention, Nicaraguan people. Attention, heroic nation of Sandino and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. Here is a last-minute report:

Squads of the heroic armed forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, completely destroyed all the administrative and military installations in Papaturro on Sunday, 15 May. We repeat: Our heroic squads of the Arde armed forces completely destroyed the administrative and military installations in Papaturro, last 15 May.

ARDE REPORTS TAKEOVER OF EL CORRAL BASE

PA182307 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Attention, Nicaraguan brothers. Attention, people of Sandino. Here is a last-minute report:

Squads of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, yesterday attacked and took over the military and administrative installations at the place called El Corral, near the Gran Lago de Nicaragua. Our squads control that whole sector. We repeat: Arde squads fulfilled their military objectives at the place called El Corral, near the Gran Lago de Nicaragua. They completely destroyed the administrative and military installations.

Our combatants continue to seize key positions throughout our homeland's southern sector. Their morale remains high. Without totalitarianism, without a return to the past. Free fatherland or death!

FPR CALLS AREA POLITICAL PARTIES TO MEETING

PA160042 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 May 83 p 7

[Text] Managua, 7 May (ANN) -- The Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] is currently calling all Honduran and Costa Rican political parties to a meeting, to be held as soon as possible, to secure peace in the Central American region.

Cesar Delgadillo, FPR secretary, told ANN that all-Honduran and Costa Rican political parties, "including those currently in power in those countries," will be called to the meeting, to be held in Managua.

Delgadillo added that the specific objective of the meeting "is to study the Central American crisis and to search for peace, with the participation of all political groups."

The FPR is composed of the FSLN, the Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC), the Independent Liberal Party (PLI), and the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN).

ANTI-SANDINIST LEADER CALLS FOR ALLIANCE

PA150235 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 13 May 83 p 4

[Text] "An alliance of the various opposition forces fighting the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua is about to come about, as the leaders and commanders of these groups prepare to meet somewhere on Nicaraguan soil," well-known commander Juan Carlos has announced.

In a communique issued in Nicaragua, Juan Carlos, a Nicaraguan industrialist who joined the armed struggle against Sandinism when it declared itself a Marxist-Leninist regime, "has called for the unity of all forces that oppose the Managua regime, so that they may fight that oppressive totalitarian system as a single bloc."

The meeting will be attended by leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN), the Nicaraguan Democratic Union (UDN), the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARN), the Nicaraguan Liberation Army (ENL), and the Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas organization.

According to the communique, efforts are being made to secure the participation of Alfonso Robelo Callejas and Eden Pastora, the well-known "Commander Cero," who are leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, currently fighting on Nicaragua's southern border.

"I ask," Commander Juan Carlos says in the communique, "all social sectors, Nicaraguan popular organizations in general and those now in exile, for full, firm and total unity, without conditions or impositions, based on our desire to return to all Nicaraguans those freedoms that have been taken from them."

Commander Juan Carlos promises the Nicaraguan people that "the cancer of communism in Nicaragua will be uprooted once and for all," while at the same time he offers "his hand and permanent assistance to those mistreated, humiliated and oppressed people" and announces an increase in his armed actions in Nicaragua's mountains.

"My message," Commander Juan Carlos concludes, "carries with it a fraternal embrace of pluralism and of Christian faith. It is an invitation to strive to leave the future generations of Nicaragua a heritage of freedom, work, freedom of expression and thought, Central American brotherhood and the respect of neighboring democratic and freedom-loving nations."

FSLN MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGES IN PARTY BODIES

PA182013 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 May 83

[Communique issued by the FSLN National Directorate Secretariat in Managua on 10 May 1983]

[Text] The FSLN National Directorate Secretariat reports to its members and to our people:

1. That the party team working for the central government, which was organized by the central government's party leadership committee, and Managua's Regional Committee 3 have been fused into one single organization. Regional Committee 3 is formed for the following companeros: Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, political secretary; Lourdes Giron; Sergio Ramirez Mercado; Carmen Moreno; Pablo Cuca; (Nelly Castillo); (Elias Nieves); Pedro Hurtado; Damaso Vargas; and (Dulce Maria Guillen).

2. The following companeros have been relocated: Maria Wohl has been appointed a member of Regional Committee 2, and (Lucia Lorio) has been appointed to Regional Committee 6.

3. Companera Darma Lila Carrasquilla has been appointed chief of the FSLN Organization and Masses Department.

4. The FSLN International Relations Department has been reorganized. Three new assistant chiefs have been appointed. They are (Gustavo Moreno), Jose Pasos and (Arnulfo Urrutia).

5. (Plutarco Cordero) has been appointed chief of the FSLN Finance Department.

6. Francisco de Asis Fernandez' appointment as secretary general of the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With Peoples has been confirmed.

Managua, 10 May 1983, year of struggle for peace and sovereignty [signed], FSLN

ENVOY TO DENMARK COMMENTS ON REGIONAL SCENE

PM130751 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 6 May 83 p 10

[Tage Bauman report: "The United States Wants To Pacify All of Central America"]

[Text] "We have no intention of allowing any superpower to deploy missiles on our territory. We have asked U.S. President Ronald Reagan to explain where he got his information to the contrary, just as we would like to know where he got his assertions that we are sending arms to the partisans in El Salvador."

So said Nicaraguan Education Minister Carlos Tunnermann Bernheim. He was visiting Copenhagen yesterday as his government's special envoy and held talks with Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen. Tunnermann is on a round trip through Nordic countries to explain the Nicaraguan and Sandinist government's view of the conflict between Nicaragua on the one side and Honduras and the United States on the other.

"There is no civil war between the Sandinists and Somoza supporters; there is no internal problem. The unrest on our borders is part of a larger plan designed to give the United States an excuse to intervene and pacify the whole region," he said.

Nicaragua is only interested in a peaceful solution through bilateral negotiations, partly with Honduras and partly with the United States, Tunnermann told the Danish foreign minister yesterday.

"Uffe Ellemann-Jensen agreed with us that a peaceful solution should be sought," he said after the meeting. During his visit, Carlos Tunnermann Bernheim also had an opportunity to discuss his own area of ministerial responsibility. The opportunity came yesterday evening when Danish Education Minister Bertel Haarder hosted a dinner for Tunnermann.

CULTURE, FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS VISIT IRAN

PA190426 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The revolutionary government of the Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i of Iran, expressed to Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal the need to maintain friendship and unity for the defense of the revolution.

Cardenal, who was accompanied by Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, was recently in Tehran on a friendly mission, and also to establish negotiations for positive cultural and commercial exchanges between the two countries. From this visit to Iran, Nicaragua hopes to open a new market for such products such as meat and sugar, among others, Father Cardenal said.

STATE COUNCIL COMMITTEE TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE

PA152315 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 May 83

[Press communique issued by the Nicaraguan State Council in Managua on 14 May 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The State Council's Department of Dissemination, Press and Public Relations reports that despite the current aggression being experienced by Nicaragua, the process of institutionalizing the revolution remains unchanged. This process includes approval of the law on political parties and the electoral law, so that elections may be held in 1985.

Within this framework, several joint electoral committees have been created, including State Council members and representatives of the political parties, the primary goals of which will be to study and analyze the various political and electoral models of several countries in Europe, Latin America and North America. For this reason, one of these electoral committees will leave for Spain, Finland, Sweden and France on Monday, 16 May at the invitation of those countries' parliaments. This committee is composed of Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez, the head of the delegation, Supreme Court justice and Sandinist Assembly member; Orlando Quinonez Torres, Independent Liberal Party representative at the State Council; Guillermo Mejia Silva, Popular Social Christian Party alternate representative; Jose Luis Villavicencio Ordonez, National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers representative and foreign relations commission member; and Jorge Samper Blanco, legal adviser at the State Council.

In addition to meeting with these countries' electoral courts and parliaments, the commission will meet with government officials, political party leaders and university groups.

SOVIET FARM MACHINERY ARRIVES IN CORINTO

PA152246 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 May 83

[Report by Carlos Ruiz from Corinto -- live relay]

[Text] While the Salvadoran Government is acquiring large quantities of modern weapons from the United States to kill the Salvadoran people, the Nicaraguan Government is acquiring large quantities of machinery to harvest our produce in the fields.

Modern machinery for increasing production in all agricultural areas in our free Nicaragua has been arriving at the port of Corinto from the USSR in the past 48 hours. The machinery includes 10-ton trucks, bulldozers, levelers, harvesters and other equipment to increase our production for the defense of our revolution.

PROTOCOL FOR NEW HOSPITAL SIGNED WITH USSR

PA140046 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The USSR and Nicaragua signed a working protocol this morning to begin construction of a medical-surgical hospital in the next few months. The hospital will cost over $20 million, will be located in Sabana Grande, and will have capacity of 400 beds.

The protocol was signed by Deputy Health Minister Rene D'Arce and [name indistinct], chief of a Soviet medical delegation, in the presence of Health Minister Lea Guido and USSR Ambassador to Nicaragua German Shlyapnikov.

Health Minister Lea Guido said that the hospital's physical value is of little importance compared with the value of the USSR's desire to cooperate in the reconstruction of our country.

BRIEFS

BARTER TRANSACTIONS REPORTED -- The Foreign Trade Ministry has reported that barter transactions amounting to $6,321,976 were concluded during the first quarter of 1983. The leading national products sold under this system were plastic containers, ginger, cattle and mechanical products, which were exchanged for medicine and raw materials for Nicaragua's industries. [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 May 83 PA]

HUNGARIAN PEACE COUNCIL AWARD -- The Hungarian Peace Council yesterday awarded its highest distinction to the Nicaraguan Peace Committee for its great work in favor of world peace. Hungarian Ambassador to Nicaragua Janos Kiss presented the award to Commander Olga Aviles. The Hungarian ambassador also presented a donation of five first-aid kits, and he announced that in the next few days the Hungarian solidarity committee will send a donation of food, clothing and medicines to the Nicaraguan people. [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 May 83 PA]

BUSINESSMEN MEET WITH JAPANESE ON TRADE

FL141855 Bridgetown CANA in English 1540 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 14, CANA — Private sector representatives from Japan and Guyana are working on a system of trade which would circumvent some of the problems inhibiting this country's import-export activities, the state-owned CHRONICLE newspaper has reported.

The paper said this was reported by the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCI) which met a Japanese businessman along with representatives from the Guyana Manufacturers Association (GMA) and the Ministry of Economic Planning and Finance.

The chamber said the "counter trading" would permit an exchange of goods through an intermediary, a Japanese trading firm which would see to payments of cash to the trading parties when this is required.

The firm -- IWAI -- is an international organisation dealing in imports and exports. Furniture, refrigerators and garments have already been identified as products suitable for export to Japan, the chamber said.

Senior vice president of the chamber, Charles Quintyn, said the Japanese firm was prepared to investigate markets for products "which we have the capacity and technology to produce in commercial quantities."

The chamber will also be examining ways and means of facilitating and expediting import and export transactions within the Caribbean when private sector, customs officials from various countries meet in Jamaica from May 23-27, the CHRONICLE said.

VISITING BRAZILIANS SEEK TO IMPROVE TRADE

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[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 14, CANA -- A four-man team from the Boa Vista Chamber of Commerce in Brazil is on a five-day visit to Guyana seeking to improve trade relations, a government statement said today.

The team includes the president of the General Assembly of the Boa Vista Chamber of Commerce, Riobranco Brazil, president of the chamber, Joan Pereira Barbose, director Naife Fraxe and member Ary Pio. The release said the Brazilians had already met officials of the Ministry of Trade.

Dr Brazil said the discussions had been fruitful so far. He added that he was optimistic that the "visit will lead to increased trade relations between Guyana and Brazil." Dr Brazil said a commercial commission for external trade, established by the chamber in December last year, would coordinate transactions between Boa Vista and Guyanese business enterprises. [Words indistinct] representative of the commission to be based in Georgetown to facilitate easier communications with local trade officials.

Guyana has a two million dollar (one Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.) line of credit under which it imports spare parts for agricultural equipment, motor car tires and batteries, butter and cooking oil.